

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OFF MOBILE HARBOR.

A Rebel Steamer Chased and Burned,

Our Mobile Correspondence.

*The Blockade Runners—More Facts—Want of Fuel Vessels
on the Blockade, &c.*

the alarm signal to the fleet and gave chase, pursuing her for two hours, and gained on her so rapidly that in

sequently he was obliged to forgo the pleasure of boarding the vessel, which was a large sidewheel steamer, loaded heavily with cotton. The Kanawha took the Cuyler is tow to the fleet. The Cuyler is the only vessel that we depend upon to catch the rebel steamers; for there is not a gunboat in this fleet that can make over nine knots when they are in the best order; and now the majority of the rebel steamers are in the hands of the Union navy steam boat and gun boats. Why there are not faster and better steamers sent here is a mystery to us. The rebels are doing an extensive trade—steamers running in and out this port at their leisure. There are a number of steamers making regular trips between Havana and Mexico, and the rebels are not afraid to show their flag to conceal her movements, but gives us to understand that if wind and weather are favorable, to-night I shall come out and see her. I have no doubt that she will be there as there are two bodies the one named ready to leave there only waiting for fair weather, I presume. There are also a number of gunboats in the fleet, and I have no doubt, headed with the aid of a gun, we can distinctly see cotton piled upon their decks.

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On the 1st of June for a number of months we succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer San Leon with two hundred and eighty-six bales of cotton and a large quantity of other goods. The captain of the ship was sent to Key West. The morning after she left us she sighted a schooner which had cotton on her deck, and she fired at her. The schooner did not stop and ran away. The latter afternoon sprung her foremast and she was obliged to return to Key West. She was not returned for repairs. She also saw a merchant ship and fired at her. She did not stop and ran away. For we understand that she is a rebel ship.

told me they wish to leave Havana soon for Mobile. In all probability she is in port ere now. The capture of the *Enterprise* of the *Eugene*, which the *Cuyler* captured. He said, "You think you keep a blockade here. I am very glad if you all think so, but I don't think you are doing it. The *Enterprise* and they will soon tell you there is none, at least they consider it so, for these little craft are not competent to carry their large steamers." This is startling out the blockade. The *Enterprise* is a small schooner, a pirate Florida ran out of this port the *Cuyler* was the only vessel we had that was a match for her in speed; for the blockade is a failure, a gaudy, a humbug, a sham. It is therefore paid to understand the necessity of able blockaders at this port; and why they are not sent to us? The new ship of war *Lackawanna* is lying here in a crippled condition. The *Enterprise* broke down last night, which is the fifth that is disabled.

Yesterday afternoon a mail was reported. We asked permission to pursue her, which was granted. We were anxious to get her, but she was not in. We were off by doing our utmost we succeeded in cutting her off by a mile from shore. She is a splendid little brig built for speed. She is a fast runner, and she has only about received a fine lot of cotton in return. The flag officer was surprised when we came alongside of his ship with her in tow. Said he, "Is that a coal vessel?" and laughed. This is the first we have been attempting to run in sight in her style. We are to put a prize crew on board, and she is to be taken to the *Enterprise* and the *Comet*. But we should have an able blockade to prevent steamers from running in and out, the smaller craft are comparatively nothing. What are we but a little craft by the side of the *Enterprise* and the *Comet*? The blockade of Havana and Mobile are well aware of it, as their movements indicate. We hope government will discover ere many months elapse where they are weak, and will provide as much of a vessel as are necessary to keep a blockade in reality.

Our Warrington Correspondence.

Warrington, Va., May 30, 1863.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the

Strainer—Insulting Capture—The Rebel Steamer Cuba Chased and Burned—Attitude—Market Prices in Mobile, etc.

A very daring deed has lately been done off Fort Morgan. On the 17th the schooner Isabel attempted to run the blockade at Mobile. She was run ashore close to under the walls of Fort Morgan, and Master's Mate Dryer, of the R. R. Cuyler, was sent with boats either to bring her off or burn her. They were just in time to capture sixteen men, leaving her crew and some passengers. The rebel had two other boats on board, and the schooner was so close to the shore that it was impossible to get the schooner off the sea bed, so her and then pulled for her own ship. By this time the alarm had been given and the rebels in the fort were on the alert. Mr. Dryer, who was in command of the boats, was shot and killed, as he expected, turned back again towards the fort, and this time finally did his work.

On May 17 a steamer ran out and was chased by the Cuyler for some hours, but was not captured.

The same night the Kanawha captured the schooner Stiggle, with one hundred and ten, and the Hunter, which was carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition, was sent to Key West, and the Hunter came into Pensacola. She has been unloaded and her cargo will be sent to the States.

The 17th was indeed a busy day of Mobile. About fifty miles south of Mobile the United States ship De Soto chased the rebel steamer Cuba, from Havana, loaded with arms and ammunition, and compelled the rebels to set fire to her and escape in boats, night having come on. The Cuba formerly ran between Mobile and New Orleans, and was capable of carrying one thousand sales of cotton.

Arrived May 20, schooner My Rover, Hughes, from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton.

21st, ship Northampton, Captain Moore, Philadelphia 12th of April, came to Navy Department.

22nd, schooner My Rover, Hughes, from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton.

Fortress M. April 15, Captain Gillin commanding, had

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oned Retaliation.—A squad of the First Kansas colored regiment were ambushed by Captain's Springs, South Kansas, a short time ago, and were compelled to surrender. A sharp correspondence was passed between the rebel Colonel Livingston and Colonel Williams, of the colored troops. The guerilla force, however, refused to give up the prisoners for two of his hand in Williams' hands, announcing at the same time his intention of keeping the negro soldiers in the hands of the rebels, and threatening that if the reported death of Blip (a noted bullwhacker) was true, the shall retaliate, to which threat Williams replied, "That he can play his hand—that, unless he (Livingston) surrenders, he (Williams) would hang the prisoners he held."

City Intelligence.—

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—A few days ago the laborers employed in digging out a foundation for the new Woman's Hospital in Fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenue, struck upon a trench in which were buried the remains of several dead human beings. The site of the hospital was a portion of the old Fort's Field, and the bones were supposed to have been buried there when these were removed some years ago. It now appears, however, that the work was only half done at that time, the bones now found being the remains of those who were buried in the trench, where few would ever dream of striking upon a necropolis. City Inspector Belaven, before whom the subject was laid, has referred the matter to the coroner, and the bodies have been removed to the old Potter's field to the new grounds on Ward's Island.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Union League club took place on Wednesday evening at their rooms on Union square, which were greatly crowded. Among those in attendance as visitors were Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw, of Texas, and Hon. George B. Lusk, of Kansas. These three gentlemen, after the regular proceedings, were called on for speeches, which they made to the satisfaction of the audience.